ment of Women?



"One of the strange effects that diving has upon those who practice it," said a diver to the writer recently, "is the invariable bad temper felt while working at the bottom, and as this irritability passes away as soon as the surface is reached again it is only reasonable to suppose that it is caused by the unsual pressure of air nside the dress, affecting probably the lungs, and through them the brain. My experience has been that while below one may fly into the most violent passion at the merest trifle, for instance, the lifeline held too tight or too slack, too much air or too little, or some imaginary wrongdoing on the part of the tender or men above, will often cause the temper to rise. I have sometimes become so angry in a similar way that I have given the signal to pull up leads off the entire crew, but as the surace was reached and the weight of air decreased, my feelings have gradually under gone a change for the better, until by the time I reached the ladder and had the face class unscrewed I had forgotten for what

"English sparrows are the most daring little robbers in the world," said one of the guides who ushers visitors through the White House grounds and public buildings in the city. "I have often watched them steal the food of other birds, but until a few days ago I never thought they would be so bold. In the White House grounds are a large number of very large blackbirds. When the ground is wet these birds dig worms out of holes with their long bills. The sparrow cannot do this because of his short bill. The other day I saw one of the White House blackbirds industriously at work digging into the ground for a worm Not far away from him and intently watching the operation was a saucy little sparrow. All at once the sparrow darted ward the blackbird, there was a short erimmage, and the sparrow flew away with a long worm in its mouth. The little rascal had deliberately watched the blackbird pull the worm out of the hole and had then stolen it from the larger bird, which seemed too surprised afterward to know what to do. Since then I have watched the ame thing on several occasio The ophidiarium of the National Museum

is invaded by few sightseers, though those that go there may get many thrills. The ophidiarium is that section of the museum set apart for the exhibition of snakes. The snakes exhibited there do not blte, or writhe, or run. They are counterfeit presentments wrought in plaster, but so deftly wrought as frequently to deceive. The oloring and colling are realistic. The exhibits of peculiar interest to Washingtonlans are those casts made from reptil s native to the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. From the District there is a big pilot snake, long, thick and nearly black, looking very much like the gopher snake of the far south. Then there is a representative of the boa family in the form of a long, slender black snake captured in the District. The District has also contributed a dusky salamander, a little lizard-like reptile. As representatives of the District there are also two big bull-frogs of pale green, dull orange and mud-dy white. In the Maryland collection there is a venomous spreading red adder cap-tured near Laurel; a curious chain snake, strong and wicked; a marbled salamander from Laurel, and a rare little red-back salamander from Woodside. Virginia has contributed a green queen snake, caught at Arlington; a large gatter snake can at Arlington; a large garter snake, can from Alexandria county; a water snake from Alexandria county; a red-line horn make from Arlington, a red snake from ball's Cross Roads, and a tiny green snake The exhibit is without a Maryland or Virmia rattler, copperhead or viper.
A few of the Florida snakes shown are a

mny harlequin snake covered with red nd black squares, a yellow chicken snake own corn snake, a copperhead, banded water snake, garter snake, chain snake, scarlet snake, horn snake and a yellow conchwhip with a black head.

There is a siren, black and eel-like, from Citkley, S. C.; a Congo snake, a hellbender from Pennsylvania, Gila monsters from the southwest, a fox snake and a hog-mused snake from lowa.

in the turtle collection there are great egger-heads; diamond back and red-bel-ed terrapins from Maryland, soft-shell untles from Georgia, western box turtles from Illinois, hicatees from Jamaica and many varieties of the gopher from Florida and Texas.

Five girls employed in one of the large down-town stores which allows its employes half an hour for lunch filed past the cashier of a coffee room the other day on their way to the street. One of them laid down two dimes and a check and clerk.

said: "For the crowd." The cashier gasped and glanced at the waitress, who nodded in

ffirmation. The procession passed and the cashier expressed himself audibly: "Twenty cents to pay for the lunch of five girls who have been in here for thirty minues! There's a problem in business arithmetic for you. Yet I don't dare to say anything to them, because these girls come from a store which sends us some excellent customers. These five are the only ones of the kind. If I kicked to them they'd spread the report of my 'meanness' and we'd lose the better trade "

"But how do they manage to make 20 cents go 'round?" he was asked. "Some of them bring sandwiches from home," was the answer. "Then one or two order rolls or buns and they divide up the meat from the sandwiches and make a good show of solids. Two or three cups of coffee give all five something to drink, for they all get glasses of water, and when these are emptied there is no lack of drinking cups. The funny part of it is that they usually require as many plates and knives and forks and glasses as a crowd of the same numbers spending 50 or 75 cents. We don't object to the girls economizing, but their room at four cents apiece for thirty minutes is worth much more to us during the rush hour, when every table is filled and customers are waiting for service. Still, those girls have got to be fed and semeone must stand for it. * * * * *
"There are lots of peculiar people walk-

ing Pennsylvania avenue," said a policeman the other day to a Star reporter. "As an illustration, look at that old fellow there. About once a week he comes along here, performs his little act and then goes on his way apparently happy and contented." The person spoken of by the guardian of the peace was an elderly man, neatly dressed, who was slowly walking along. cane in hand, gathering paper and cigar stumps in little piles and then gradually working them toward the gutter. "That old chap," continued the policeman, "is performing a most commendable work. He never speaks to any one and seems to be very earnest in his undertaking. His actions have created considerable comment on the part of passersby, but he never appears to notice it. One day a motherly old lady who had been watching him for a few minutes approached me and insisted I should find out his name and residence, saying she was quite certain he needed attention and that she would interest some friends in his behalf. I told the lady I thought the man was capable of taking care of himself, and she finally passed on. After watching him for a month or more concluded to ask him what object he had gathering his little piles of debris. I did so, and he informed me that the national capital had a reputation to maintain as a clean city and that he was willing to do what he could to help along the good cause. Did you eyer stop to think that the big show window looking glasses serve a double purpose?" continued the policeman. They display the goods of the merchant to advantage and also give pedestrians a chance to get a hasty look at themselves. really believe the men are more vain than the women, for a good many of them stop, adjust their neckties, pull their mus-taches, turn around three or four times and then walk on. I think, though, the oddest character that perambulates this famous thoroughfare is the fellow who takes up his stand here every day and counts the number of people who pass. He has a little book, fixed up in tabular form, and for one hour every morning and afternoon he jots down the number of nen, women and children who go by. He has kept that thing up for nearly three months, and says he is gathering informatien for a book he is going to publish. watch the panorama and you'll agree with me that there are some very peculiar peo-

Among the curios, souvenirs and relics from plain and forest, mountain top and canon, which lend themselves to the decoration of the room occupied by Henry C. Rizer, chief clerk of the geological survey. is the dressed skin of a rattlesnake. This rattler's claim to fame is that he sought the whole race of relic seekers. Even with to create a vacancy in the survey. He failed to do this, but he did what he could. He died in the attempt. The incident in which this particular snake figured occurred when a force from the geological survey was engaged in making a survey of Indian territory at the instance of the general land office. That was several years ago. One of the surveying parties was at work in a section of the territory in which rattlers were numerous. A calculation was made by a member of the party that if the ratio of rattlers to the area assigned to him were applied to the area of the whole territory the rattler population of Indian territory was 3,000 snakes to the quare mile.

This man, in the course of his work, prang across a tiny stream one day, and, striking the other side of it, planted one foot directly upon the neck of a six-foot rattler. It was an accident, the man not having seen the snake, and not having designed to disturb it. It was also a fortuaccident, so far as the man was concerned, that he landed on the neck of the snake. It is said that the rattler was visibly affected and that his emotions took on an angry turn. He writhed and buzzed and strained in his efforts to coil into an attitude in which he might strike. He made, it is said, heroic efforts anyway to bite his oppressor. The trespasser dared not move, but called for help. A co-worker came to his aid, bringing an ax and with this weapon the snake's head was severed. The skin was dressed and pre-sented to Mr. Rizer. It is now stretched on the mantel of the office of the chief

OF THE CAPITAL

Everywhere Leaves His Destructive Touch-Souvenir Seekers and the Ruin They Cause.

Written for The Evening Star.

Nearly every tourist who visits Washington wants to take away a souvenir. Souvenir stores in the national capital are as plenty as saloons, but your true souvenir hunter wants something that he has culled himself. By preference he will hammer, hew or slice it off from some monument or landmark. That is why it costs Uncle Sam a young fortune to guard his treasures of history, wonder and beauty. Whatever public building you enter, your cane, umbrella or whatever you may have that would make a good hammer is taken from you and checked; and at the Congressional Library and Corcoran Art Gallery you are watched very closely, lest you might get an opportunity to use your heels. These two places are particularly enticing to the vandal, with all their statuary and carved marble

Unfortunately the Washington monument has not been so well guarded, consequently it is badly scarred by the depredations of the souvenir fiends. Inside it is very dim in spots, the light being supplied by an occasional incandescent lamp, along the stairway. It is in this atmosphere that vandalism flourishes. Like white squares amid the blacks of a huge checker board stand the memorial slabs presented by the states in the Union at the time of the monument's erection, and by the societies and organizations of the country wishing their names to be immortalized at the national capital. There are more than 150 of these, and many of them are in a distressful condition of mutilation. Missing heads, arms, legs and drapery from the statuary bear eloquent witness to the appreciation of visitors who were so favorably impressed with the monument that they couldn't tear themselves away without taking something with them to remember it by. Just exactly what value, real or sentimental, the left for a sane man to understand. Somebody got it, however.

Most of the slabs presented by the states bear simply names and dates in large, bold letters that defy umbrellas and the like, and these remain untouched, save by pencils that mark their owners' names only to have their traces washed off on the next cleaning day. But of the delicate carving there is little left. The handsomest slab, though one of the smallest, 3 by 5 feet, is that presented by the American Medical Association, representing a group of the fathers of medicine. It is about midway up the monument, about where climbers rest, and about four feet from the floor-a convenient reach. Hence the condition of the figures-two headless and three armless. Two landings above is a slab representing a locomotive. The locemotive looks as if it had got the worst of a collision. The souvenir hunters did Not far away is a large slab occupying the center of one wall for a height of six feet. In its present condition it would do for a puzzle picture. Before the enthuslastic tourists got at it with their umbrellas and canes it represented a fire engine of the old type. A volunteer fire depart-ment of some city presented it. Probably the name of the city is in some old record. It isn't on the slab. Once it was, but the souvenir sharks got it. One thing that they haven't got is the fine carving of a pelican, the symbol of the state of Louis-iana. The reason is that, instead of being a bas relief, the pelican is carved into the stone, intaglio fashion, and no predatory umbrella can dig that out.

When most of the vandalism in the mon-

ument occurred no one knows, but it probably took place before the checking system was there, compelling visitors to leave all potential implements of destruction before going up the monument. Great protest against this order is made by the camera fiend, who generally wants to take a bird's-eye view of the city from the top of the monument. But he has to do his best the monument. But he has to do his best women in the majority thereof or even on equal terms in point of numbers with the numbers with college man. The colors should always be those of the 'varsity to which the wearer fore going up the monument. Great pro-test against this order is made by the cam-At Mount Vernon there is a small army of souvenir iniquity. A quarter admission

"spotters" on the lookout for the worker charged, and the money goes to defray the expense of guarding the place. In Washington's old home there is one thing that strikes the notice by its contrast to the prevailing simplicity. It is the carved mantelplece of Carrara marble in the dining room. One who is not a vandal cannot gaze upon it without anathematizing watchers in every room some individual managed to "get in his work" and knock off the head of a galloping deer in the center of the group. The animal remained headless for months. Then one day back came the head in a little box, postmarked Paris. The culprit had realized the evil of his ways, the villainy of his vandalism. Said the accompanying note: "It did not occur to me in my own country, everything is so perfectly preserved, the outrage that it is to mutilate historic places for relics. Here nothing is preserved; everything is chipped and marred and broken by travelers like myself. I return herewith, etc." Signed-not at all.

The head was stuck on, the glue stained the marble, and the milk-white deer has a yellow streak around his neck. +++

Pens and Pen Making. From the Kansas City Star.

"The manufacture of pens in the United States is confined to only four companies, although one might suppose there were many more," said a Connecticut man who is engaged in that line of work, the other day. "That does not include the making of gold pens, which is a separate industry, but pens of steel, brass and German silver. The trespasser dared | The steel for these pens is brought chiefly from Sheffield, England, as is the best blade steel. Many experiments have been made with steel manufactured over here. but it never has sufficiently stood the test. The imported product comes in sheets about three or four inches wide and from sixteen to twenty feet long.

"The impression would be that such little articles so universally used as pens would be entirely machine made. Not so. From the moment the sheet steel is started on its way into pens till the finished goods are boxed and labeled it is handled by employes seventeen different times. The points, even, have to be ground twice-ground and crossground, as we style it in the factories.

England Lacks Sailors.

From the London Chronicle. Here are some more cogent facts concerning the dearth of men for the navy. The Cressy is shortly to be commissioned at Portsmouth, and as she is a special ship, great efforts have been made to keep a crew for her. That is to say, it is regarded impossible to supply a crack ship with more than half her proper complement of trained officers and men. Besides the Cressy, Portsmouth has to find a new crew for the Eclipse. It cannot be done, and drafts are being asked for from other ports. These, however, are short-handed also, and in consequence the Eclipse can only be supplied with the sweepings of the depot, and the mass of her crew will all too probably be "ullage"-to use the naval term for a preponderance of undesirables Despite this condition of affairs, there are few, if any, signs that the admiralty are bothering themselves to any extent over the problem. The shortage is accepted as a necessary evil, and laissez-faire is the order of the day.

Dogs on Outpost Duty.

From the London Chronicle. The employment of dogs on outpost duty in South Africa will be watched with much interest. Among the ancients dogs were trained in considerable numbers for the purposes of war, and mention is made of them by Plutarch, Pliny and other writers. The Romans kept dogs in towers on fortifications in order that no enemy should approach unobserved, while the Knights of St. John employed them on picket duty. trols were always accompanied by The mastiffs of the Knights of Rhodes knew a Turk from a Christian by the smell. Then there is the spaniel which saved the Dutch republic by waking William the Silent during the night attack on Mons. Many nations are training dogs, especially Germany, which has dedogs, especially Germany, which has de-voted nearly twenty years to training and experimenting, and employs them as sen-tries and to search for the wounded.

WHAT THE VANDAL DOES THE STRUGGLE FOR BREAD STYLES IN MEN'S DRESS HONOLULUTO MANILA

HE OVERRUNS THE NOTED PLACES THE FUTURE CONTEST IN THE EXE- A CHAPTER ON EVENING CLOTHES CUTIVE DEPARTMENTS. AT SUMMER RESORTS.

> Will the Line Unimately Be Drawn New Ideas in Cravats and Shirts-Against the Further Employ-Latest Low-Cut Shoes - Wing Collars and Fold Collars.

> > large summer hotels and about the summe

resorts dress is not a matter of such very

difficult study. One must bear in mind that

comfort in dress is a summer necessity and

not merely an essential requirement. Man

will not be a slave to dress, and that being

accepted as a truism, we must be prepared to know just how far to depart from the

most exacting requirements of the mode without offending good taste.

dress without being positively out of fash-

ion. This is particularly true of evening

sity; that is, it is more of a necessity than

comfort one may, without transcending the ethics of the mode, wear garments that would not be tolerated at formal affairs.

At summer hops and at dinners, and when attending hotel dances, one may wear a

straw hat with evening dress-and I am

not prepared to entirely condemn the even-

ing jacket for summer wear. Men will wear

it, because with it one may wear a fold

collar, a pleated shirt and a low-cut white

waistcoat. Whenever a man attends a dance he should not forget that women

must be given some consideration, and for hat reason he should show his gallantry

by suffering slight discomforts. The gloves

are worn to protect the gowns of the wo-

men from the perspiring hands of men, and no man should so far forget what he owes

a woman as to deliberately go barehanded

It is not always necessary to wear an

in summer. In town it may be necessary,

but in the country one may go about the

hotel grounds or drive in a closed carriage without wearing an overcoat. The ques-

tion of the coat is one of weather. Protection is essential, and cleanliness must be

preserved. One's linen is sure to become

The best gloves for evening wear during the hot months are the pearl kids, with the

lisle or open-mesh insertions in the fingers.

These are known as gants de luxe, and

For day dress I have noticed a number

of innovations worthy of attention. The

being made of printed linens. The grounds

are white and there is a neat stripe in

color just in the center of and between

each pleat. These are very sightly shirts and they are also very comfortable. I

think that white neglige shirts will be worn

very extensively this summer.

White duck trousers will enjoy a revival

during the coming season. These must al-

ways be worn with a dark coat of solid color, either a blue or a black fabric is best. Toward the close of last summer I

noticed a number of men at evening hops who wore dinner jackets and white duck

combination is exactly proper, or that it

will attain any degree of popularity among

those of the 'varsity to which the wearer

be as popular as ever next summer; in

fact, I think that more of them will be

seen than of the Panamas. The latter are

I saw some new cravatings recently that

red or blue stripe on a brown ground.

They were very heavy and rough cravat-

ings and could only be tied in the once-over

Russet shoes are again shown by the

they will supplant the low-cut black shoes

which are so popular. The new shoes show

a flat last with less outswing and narrower

toes than the much advertised, ready-made

For formal day dress the wing collar is

now generally accepted. It has square or round-pointed wings, and the wings are

rather large. The cravats worn with these are large. The favorite forms are the once-overs, ascots and imperials. The newest

once-overs and ascots are in ottomans

They look very well and are in solid colors.

Rumehunda three-and-a-half inch ascots

During the summer months the fold col-

The newest styles show a moderate

lar will undoubtedly be the most favored

width band with a close-meeting front and with round points. There is one thing certain,

and that is that the very high fold collars will not be worn to any extent. The young

men are new wearing very low fold col-lars with pleated neglige shirts, narrow

belts and flannel or serge suits. The new-est belt is about one and three-eighths of

an inch wide and has a very neat square

buckle of gilt. So far as ties and derbies go. I think the former will even be more popular than the latter. Ties will be small

and both the straight cut and the butterfly

are shown. In fine goods I think the bats-

The turn-up on trousers is not as wide as

last season. I think the new form is much

narrow turn-up looks well over the high

Piazza Life in Summer.

We in America are coming to understand

the importance of outdoor life. The real

poetry of summer is well-nigh lost unless

one can come in contact with trees, grass

and flowers. True country life bars none

from this delight, but in villages and sub-

urban towns its limit is fixed by the space

The importance of this portion of the

house should be duly recognized before the

plans are out of the architect's hands, and

the three essentials for the correct location

-exposure, privacy and outlook-should be

as carefully considered as its construction and relation to the main building. In some

instances even the conventional rule for at-

taching the plazza to that portion of the

house that faces the street should not be followed, the interior plans being reversed

in order to bring the living rooms and

There is one opportunity afforded by

broad piazza of which we are slow to take advantage. We might take more of our

meals al fresco. One of the most fascinating things about living abroad is that in

summer one may often dine out of doors.

We should import the custom into this coun-

try, for it is a good one, and then to the delights of long evenings on our plazzas we should have added that greater pleas-

ure of sitting down to tea or to luncheon

Victoria's Dogs.

sixty or seventy collies, terriers, dachs

instep of the new low-cut shoe with its

better than that in vogue last year.

From the Woman's Home Companion.

devoted to the plazza.

porch at the rear.

with nature herself.

for pugs and terriers.

wing is the favorite.

broad silk laces.

are also being worn with the wing collars.

very expensive, and the cheap substitutes will hardly be taken up by well-dressed

belongs. The rough straw sailor hats

men.

models.

new pleated shirts of the neglige kind are

they are very cool and comfortable.

soiled if no muffler or top coat is worn.

vercoat or a top coat with evening dress

cause it is comfortable.

it is during the cool months. To conserve

A man may take small liberties with his

"The article in The Star recently in which From the Haberdasher. an accountant figured but that, if the num-The social requirements of the summer ber of female employes in the executive deseeson, sartorially considered, are becompartments in Washington is allowed to ining more and more diversified, exacting crease 321/2 per cent in thirty-three years and complex. A man is required to be they will crowd out all of the men if the ready to meet all sorts of invitations and same ratio of increase is maintained in to be prepared to dress properly for formal 1960, brings up a closely allied question not and informal dances, lawn parties, drives, therein touched upon; and that is the desirrides, wheeling, golfing, tennis, yachting, ability of female clerks, and what measbathing and the other sports which are ures men may take for self-protection from supposed to be numbered among the many being ultimately overwhelmed by the flood of femininity once the tide begins to reach To fit up a proper wardrobe for the sumhigh water mark," said a division chief of mer season calls for the expenditure of a long experience in the departments to a Star reporter this morning.

"It would seem to me that the question which vitally affects over 7,000 female employes in Washington, three times that number of men and has a direct bearing upon the much mooted problem of female against male bread-earning capacity may be considered thus:

How Will the Line Be Drawn?

"First, when and in what manner will the line be drawn in the executive departments when the time comes to draw it? "As humorous as may appear the mathematical conclusion that women will eventually and within a comparatively short period supplant the men, and as unlikely as it now appears, it is the indubitable ultimate result if the percentage of increase shows a steadily growing number of fe-males over the males, as it does.

"Who, in 1862, when the initial six woentered the Treasury Department, would have declared that but a generation hence one-third of the total number of the entire force would be women? No one. It would have then been considered even more ridiculous than the assertion now made ear lobe of the Goddess of Prosperity, for instance, can have for any person is hard half of the clerks in government employ will be women.

"If, a few years hence, every other employe, instead of every third, as now, is a woman, will not the men be forced to action for self-preservation? If the proportion is one-third today, one-half twenty years hence, why will it not be three-quarters fifteen years thereafter, and all in the next following decade?

Methods of Regulation.

"The appointing power, and that means the men, will have to take some restrictive measure or go under. At present the civil service commission certifies from its eligible list the names of male and female applicants without regard as to sex and only as to the percentage attained in the entry examinations. An act of Congress could be passed requiring the commission to certify two men for every woman, or any other basis of discrimination agreed upon. The act would have to be necessarily a discriminating one against the women or fail in its object.

"Such a statute would call forth considerable adverse criticism, and it is doubtful from some points of view if it would pass. When the question of legislative action came up before the people, however, and the point to be decided is whether the government offices are to be run by male or female help, one may not now conjecture, much less say, what would not be done, or what the condition of the public mind would be

How the Cabinet Could Act.

"Another way would be for the heads of the departments to decline to receive fur- trousers, but I do not think that such a ther recommendations from renators and representatives for the appointment of

the men. I will refuse to conduct a de-partment operated by female labor. I will allow the women one-fifth or onequarter of the appointments under me. Beyond that proportion applications will not be considered and I request that none be made, as they will not be entertained.' "A cabinet officer is supreme in his own department, and any such or similar ruling he might make would be sustained, and there would be no appeal. In this manner the proportion could be regulated. "Still another method would be for senators and representatives to limit their recommendations of the fair sex. This is a proposition hardly likely to be realized in any event. Members of both houses of

Congress would approach such a determi-nation with considerable fear. Their constituents would not take kindly to a refusal to recommend anybody who sought fusal to recommend anybody who sought their aid. The possibility of the govern-ment ultimately coming to petticoat rule in Washington would not appeal to them with the same force that it would in this city.

Women Have Their Field.

"The only way senators and representatives could be made to conform to such a rule would be to have it cast iron and inflexibly enforced in the departments. Even then the lady constituent would insist upon having her 'try' for one of the minority places. In the absence of department rules to the contrary the female clerks may rest

"In some branches of departmental service women do excellent work. As book-binders, stitchers and folders and as feeders of certain kind of printing presses they equal and some consider that they men, as they are more temperate in their

habits and steadier. "But this work, like the handling of sheets of paper which eventually become money, is manual. It is not the clerical work toward which my remarks are especially directed. But even assuming that women can transact clerical work as well as men, which I do not admit, it would not do to give them a majority of the clerical positions nor would one-half be fair. Women, as a rule, are not the heads of families, though self-sustaining—a vast difference. While women receive and are entitled to much commendation for earning their own living, when they enter the field of compe-tition for bread and a man's earning capacity is thus limited and assailed and the support of his own wife and daughters threatened, if not actually taken away, it becomes a cold-blooded proposition of selfpreservation on his part, and sentiment should not and does not enter into the mat-

Most Desirable of All Positions.

"Of all salaried positions open to women none are so easy and well paid as those under the government in Washintong. The hours are short, the work such that any woman of average intelligence can do, while the wages paid equal and exceed those paid in mercantile and trade pur-suits for the highest class of skilled and experienced employes. A salary of \$25 or \$35 a week earned by a woman in such pursuits means a skillful and extensive knowledge of a business or a branch thereof. A like salary in government service merely means long service in some instances and favoritism in others, but the work is such that any other woman who can read, write and spell may do as read-ily as the first if discharged, and the second installed in her place.
"This is not true on the outside. Before

the second woman can secure the place of the first she must demonstrate to criti-cal, unsentimental business men her excal, unsentimental business men her experience, ability, long service in the business and skill in that particular calling. From a long and close association with women as clerks, both as a clerk and a chief, I never knew of a single position held by a woman that could not be as satisfactorily filled by another clerk on a minute's notice, but I never met a woman clerk, with one or two rare exceptions. man clerk, with one or two rare exceptions who would admit that she was not indis-pensable to the service, and that her removal would not work an irreparable

His Plan.

Friend-"But another man also claims to have invented the machine!" Inventor-"Yes: but I'm going to see him, and see if we can't keep our lawyers from

Magistrate—"The assault you have committed on your poor wife is a most brutal one. Do you know of any reason why I should not send you to prison?" Prisoner—"If you do, yer honor, it will break up our honeymoon,"—Tit-Bits.

Voyage of Uncle Sam's Troops to the Philippines.

Soldiers Attacked En Route by Smallpox and the Mumps.

GAMBLING FOR CLOTHING

accomplishments of the man of the period. great deal of money, and the display of such a varied amount of knowledge of was mailed. The landing had not been sports and their requirements that a habmade, but the troops were expecting the erdasher must be constantly studying the order to disembark. requirements of all sorts of men. In the

ON BOARD THE TRANSPORT

"KILPATRICK," May 13, 1901. We were nine days in quarantine at Honolulu, and nine miserable days they were. The ship was always undergoing fumigation at one point or another and the fumes of sulphur were always in your nostrils. "It reminds one of his future home," some one said.

The ship was being coaled by the crew, and they distributed coal from stern to bow. The coal was nearly all passed through the soldiers dining room, which was not used for dining purposes for a week, the men being compelled to eat on deck or any old place they could find. Can there be a more severe punishment for a human being than we experienced? Nine long days and nights within ten min-

We left Honolulu bay April 22 and every-

Two days out smallpox broke out for the second time on the trip. Sergeant Long, Company I, 11th Infantry, was the victim. He was on the sick report several days, but the surgeon each day marked him "duty," which implied that the surgeon did not consider him sick enough for the hospital, and compelled him to try to eat the coarse food given the soldiers. I was present the last day the sergeant was "up before the doctor." He presented a pitiable appearance. He was almost a nervous wreck and told the doctor so, but the doc-tor marked him "duty." That afternoon his comrades carried the sergeant to the hospital on a litter and they were com-pelled to take him in.

It was rumored around at night that smallpox was again in our midst. A portion of the deck had been roped off near had recovered from the smallpox only

The hospital is overflowing with mumps cases. An old sergeant, who has nearly thirty years to his credit, was much mortified with the control of the control to the hospital.

the gauntlet on his way to the hospital he was greeted by laughs and cat calls The commissary on board was robbed of forty boxes of cigars and several boxes of candy the night of May 2. A thorough search of the vessel was made, but only two boxes of cigars were found in the possession of one man. He was immediately confined in the brig. Most of the cigars were found in the coal bunkers. A large number of men were put through the sweatwere oddities in their way. They were made of heavy, unbleached linens in a sort of grenadine weave, the stripes being narrow and in bright colors. This gave a ing process with poor results, as the thieves were loyal. Several officers put the knowledge gained from Sherlock Holmes to the

to produce good music. Popular tunes are always sung by the soldiers.

The men in the crew of a transport are as a rule, composed of the scum of the dock in a hundred. The government pays them "\$35 a month and found." Transport wages are from two to five times greater than on merchant steamers. On this small boat there are at least fifteen sinecures that pay over \$100 per month. They have six officers, while a merchant vessel does the same duty

The troops have drawn clothes aboard but I am afraid the men who originally drew them will not derive any benefits from them, as gambling games for clothes have been going on for two weeks and some of the soldiers have not got a change of underclothing left. I have been expect ing to see a stop put to this demoralizing practice, but the game goes on night and day and the tables are piled high with clothing.

An old soldier was sitting on the deck with a pencil and paper, figuring.
"What's the matter, old man?" asked the corporal, "are you studying for a commis

"Nope; I'm trying a little on dismal frac-

Since my letter from Honolulu the food

has improved slightly.

The ship's commissary has transferred

The officers of the organizations

The men go to great extremes to get a change of food. Very few of them have had any money to buy extras. They are working all over the ship at the hardest

Queen Victoria was a great lover of dogs. of work, satisfied to receive as pay the leavings from the tables of the different In the royal kennels at Frogmore are some messes. A number of them have been perspiring their lives away helping the hunds and pomeranians which belonged to the late queen. Many of the favorite dogs firemen and consider themselves fortunate to be allowed to do so and to eat the fare have been claimed by the princesses, but the smooth-coated collies are now being distributed to people in Windsor, as the king and queen have a decided preference of the firemen, which is of the coarsest. There are fully fifty soldiers working for their board on the boat. They can be found in the bakery, galley, engine room, in fact, every department of the ship.

time it appears more attractive, and I welcome with delight the familiar points. Cor-regidor Island, where our large hospitals are, looks like it has had a boom, as I notice many new buildings erected since my

last trip. Cavite, which owes its prominence in the world today to Admiral Dewey, appears to be unchanged. The old Spanish hulks have been raised and the bay now shows no evidence of the cave of th dence of the Spanish disaster of May 1,

The writer was a member of the first expedition to the Philippines which arrived off Cavite June 30, 1898. I remember well the way we crowded the rail to get a sight of the Spanish wrecks, which had not been

touched after being abandoned by the Spanlards.
Cavite in 1898 was a foul-smelling hole,

which bred many fatal diseases. Today it is a clean city externally, and they tell me that there is a good class of people living there now. During 1888, 1899 and 1909 the population was largely composed of natives of doubtful character.

Cavite has generally had a provost marshal with wide open ideas. shal with wide-open ideas as to saloons and sports. Sunday is the busiest day, and the ferry boats from Manila are

crowded with Americans in search of "booze," the latter place being closed up as tight as Washington city on the Sab-Of course, we all want to see Aguinaldo and it is the writer's intention to do so at

the earliest moment. At this writing we do not know where we are to be stationed, but I trust it will be my lot to be at or near Manila. near Manila.
We are willing to be stationed at any old

place, for a time at least, as we have been on the road forty-nine days, and are a trifle tired and yearn for a quiet and secluded spot.

Nutrition During Sickness. From the International Monthly. "It was formerly supposed to be the de-

structive influence of the disease itself, rather than a lessened supply of food, that caused the reduction of flesh," says Professor Von Noorden. "So long as this view prevailed, less weight was laid upon the quantity and caloric value of the food which the sick ate. They sought to obviate the harmful influence of the disease upon the nourishing of the body by prescribing certain dishes and forbidding others. Important as a right selection of dishes may be, yet, lacking the safe guid-ance of the theory of metabolism, they wandered off into all sorts of strange vagaries and useless niceties. Mere side sues were regarded as of primary importance, and this prejudice has not died out to this day. Not until it was realized how much the loss of flesh on the part of the invalid depended on insufficient nourishment, did dietetic therapy venture to meet the undesirable loss of weight by using every means to increase the supply of food. Keeping this aim in view, one will naturally be guided in the choice of dishes and the hours of eating, etc., by the nature of the disease, and not less by the individuality of the patient. It is certainly wonderful what remarkable successes have been attained by it, and under what difficult circumstances the patient has been guarded from loss of weight, and the period of convalescence shortened. For instance, formerly, patients with typhoid fever, or with se rious septic infection, usually lost 25 to 30 per cent of their weight. By the present methods of nutrition, the loss of weight is only a small percentage; I have, indeed, treated several typhoid fever patients who, during the period of fever, actually gained a few pounds, due to the careful selection

Who Are the Experts in Warf Jean de Bloch in the National Review.

The truth is that military men in England did not show themselves one whit more competent to estimate the military problems of the Boer war than civilians. They relied, like civilians, on tradition, and laughed at the idea that any such changes had taken place in the art of war as were predicted by theorists, who declared, among other things, that offensive warfare was much more difficult than formerly. The cause of this military blindness is in no way obscure. Military training is itself antagonistic to original thought. It is no wonder, therefore, that nowadays when rifles and artillery are a hundred times more powerful than before, when armies are five to ten times larger, and when rai ways have changed the whole art of war, that we find the system of instruction dif fering very little from that employed in the days of Napoleon, or for the matter of that, in the days of Gustavus Adolphus. Yet even among military men themselves the more enlightened feel as many doubts as Marshal Saxe. That the methods to be adopted in the future wars are a matter of grave doubt has been declared by writers as eminent as Von Rohne, Janson, Muller, Pellet-Narbonne and Skugarewsky. It is expressed excellently in the words of Gen. Luzeux: "Let the instructors first agree among themselves." Nor can soldiers nowadays claim that experience has given then a right to dictate to civilians. Nine out of ten "experienced" soldiers have at most shot or hunted savages, and the majority have seen no fighting at all.

Where Do Old Books Go!

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "It is certainly extraordinary," said a

New Orleans collector, "how an entire edition of a book, running up into the hundteds or even the thousands of copies, will disappear in toto from the face of the earth. but the ways and chances by which odd volumes are occasionally preserved from destruction are equally remarkable. Some years ago, to give an illustration, I attended the sale of a private library that I felt certain concealed some good things. It was wretchedly catalogued and toward the end the auctioneer put up what he described as a package of old maritime re-ports." The bundle was enclosed in heavy wrapping paper, tied with stout manifa twine, but a torn corner showed what seemed to be a lot of statistical pamphlets, dating back to the '40's. I bid them in for twenty-five cents, and when I opened the package at my office was astonished to find that it contained a perfectly fresh and unhandled copy of Hawthorne's "Grand-father's Chair." printed in 1841. The vol-ume was carefully wrapped in brown paper and I feel sure that it was just as it came from the bookseller's. My theory is that its owner, whoever he may have been, tied it up with the nautical pamphlets and then forgot what he had done with it. The package was probably tossed aside and if anybody ever undertook to investigate its centents one glance at those ponderous nautical statistics probably instantly sickened him at heart of the task.

Australia's Capital. From the London Chronicle.

Nobody yet knows where the future capital of federated Australia is to be located. It is agreed that Melbourne must be the temporary metropolis for five years at the very least. Everything possible is being done by the Melbourne local authorities to make the commonwealth government and parliament comfortable in their city and reluctant to depart. Their presence not only confers prestige but circulates a considerable quantity of cash. It is Sir William Lyne who, as home secretary, has control of all the preliminaries incidental to the selection of the site of the Ottawa of the Antipodes, Some predict a prolonged controversy over this matter, as Sydney is still swayed to a large extent by local considerations, one of which is that the new federal capital must on no account be located where it might interfere with Sydney's commercial supremacy or paramount importance as the parent British settlement in the southern seas Sir William Lyne is himself a strong Sydneyite in this sense.

Queer Public House Sign. From the London Chronicle.

Some months ago we gave in these columns some quaint public house signs. The most curious of all was missed by our correspondents. There is, we are informed a public house at Willesdengreen with the extraordinary name "The Case is Altered." Now what can be the explanation of that? There is surely an interesting story attached to this sign.

An Expert Opinion. From the Chicago Record-Herald.

Horse-"What is that whizzing thing on wheels that the papers say is going to supersede me?" Hen-"I'm on to it for you-it's a traveling incubator.'

"What a debt we owe to medical science," he said as he put down the paper. "Good heavens!" she exclaimed, "haven't you paid that doctor's bill yet?"—Chicage

Guide (awakening the echoes of the lake)-"And may all-the ladies here-be married-before the end of the year!" Echo-"Year! Year!" 'Arriet-"I like echoes."

'ARRIET ON HER HOLIDAY.

The Modern Version. From the Ohio State Journal.

"I gave a man my seat in the street car this morning," said the new woman. "How generous, dear!" murmured the husband. "And he never thanked me, the brute!" concluded the new woman.

EXPERIENCES ABOARD THE TRANSPORT

The following correspondence is from a former contributor to The Star who accompanied the 11th United States Infantry from Washington to Manila, the latter point having been reached just before his letter

The writer details the experiences of the trip from Honolulu, taking up the subject where he had dropped it in a previous let-

utes' ride of the most beautiful of cities, and then to leave without touching a foot

body heaved a big sigh of relief when the steamer got in motion. The sick were left at the marine hospital, to follow by transport when able

the hospital and the sergeant was isolated. The next day every one was vaccinated again, which makes three times on this boat, and the horrors of fumigating were experienced once more. Fortunately no new cases broke out, and the reports from the hospital were that the sergeant had a very light dose and would soon recover. Another report was that the poor fellow be taken down with the mumps. This proved to be true.

fied when he felt his glands swelling with such a juvenile ailment. He sheepishly told the doctor of the swelling, hoping it was other than the mumps, but was doomed to disappointment and was bundled off Every day new cases would show up, and

I sincerely felt sorry for the patients. Sol-diers generally consider a case of mumps

test, only to fail dismally.

The trip, aside from the sickness and the food, has been pleasant, as the weather and sea have been all that could be deading bootmakers, but I do not think that sired. The 11th Infantry Band plays three times dally, and their efforts are greatly appreciated. They do not take as much interest in their music as they did while playing at the White House last winter, but are enough interested in their work

Agree to Disagree.

The crews on the transports and the soldiers do not get along very well together. The men of the crew consider themselves superior beings and have a great part of the deck, where the detested soldier is kept off by a guard. When they wash down decks at 12 o'clock at night it is their great delight to turn the hose on the sleeping soldiers, wetting them thoroughly. One young soldier protested one night and a brute kicked him in the mouth, cutting his lips badly and knocked one of his teeth out. An investigation was held, but nothing was done. Another night they turned the hose on a soldier, who proceeded to "do up" the crew in a business-like manner, but they were too many for him. Upon investigation the soldier was held to be in fault, and Judge Duffy fined him \$10.

dives, with the exception of possibly one

"Decimal fractions, eh?" "Nope, 'dismal fractions;' I'm trying to figure out how to pay \$45 debts out of \$36

the responsibility to the regimental com-missary. Stew is the bill-of-fare eight times out of ten. The men can live an indefinite time on this, but they mechanically stuff it down as it long since lost its

board have treated the men under their command with great consideration. They have fought, in an official way, for better food for their men, but without su cavalryman aptly described the food when he called it "fierce.

Arrive in Manila Bay. We arrived at Manila bay last evening and are now anxiously awaiting orders to disembark. Rumors are thick that we will not land at Manila, but will go by another boat to a southern island. This was my